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volume is enlarged to accommodate 25 documents of early Spanish-Philippine history (1565-1605) just obtained from the archives (nearly all from Seville). Of these, the royal instructions on slavery and other matters addressed to Governor Legaspi are the most notable. Place is made, too, for an extract from the Chinese geographer Chao-Yu-Kua (*ca.* 1280), a brief chapter describing Luzon (and vaguely the Bisayas) as the Chinese traders had come to know them in the voyages of their junks. This is the earliest (plain) reference to the Philippines yet brought to light in any writings. It shows the Filipinos of the thirteenth century weaving fabrics and gathering raw materials for trade, using silks and some iron implements and living in villages of some size (on the sea-coasts at least).

There is a brief account of Corcuera's 1638 campaign in Joló in volume XXVIII., and 100 pages in volume XXX. are occupied with the account of Philippine commerce up to 1640 that was given in Alvarez de Abreu's *Extracto Historial* (Madrid, 1736)—which summary of the early galleon-trade was gleaned mainly from documents of Grau y Monfalcon and is a well-nigh indispensable part of the literature of the subject. The chronology of seventeenth-century history in the Philippines is picked up again in volume XXXV. and in the remaining four volumes is carried forward, in a miscellaneous array of documents, from 1638 to 1683. The compilation of extracts from various early chroniclers regarding Philippine revolts of the seventeenth century, which fills half of volume XXXVIII., is well done and useful. The passages from Dampier's voyages bearing on the Philippine Islands, begun in this volume, are to be concluded in the next. We note, besides, only the extract from Sinibaldo de Mas on judicial conditions in 1842, appended to volume XXXVI. Despite the appendixes of this sort, covering in part the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, one cannot but remark again, in connection with the comments made above as to the value of the friar-chronicles, that almost two-thirds of the volumes to be published in this series have been devoted to practically a single century of Spanish-Philippine history.

JAMES A. LEROY.

*The Development of Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts.* By CLYDE AUGUSTUS DUNIWAY, Associate Professor of History in Leland Stanford Junior University. [*Harvard Historical Studies*, Volume XII.] (New York and London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1906.)

THE subject discussed by Professor Duniway in this volume includes not only the history of the censorship or supervision of the publications of the Massachusetts press from its first establishment in 1638 down to the present time, but it also involves an examination of the restraints imposed in colonial days upon the importation and distribution of works

published elsewhere, and at a later date of criminal prosecutions for libellous publications. The author tells us in his preface that it was his original intention to investigate the restrictions imposed upon the freedom of the press in the British American colonies, but the magnitude of the task involved in the examination of unpublished manuscript archives led to a decision to limit the investigation to Massachusetts. A mere glance at the pages of this work together with a cursory examination of the foot-notes therein would disclose the fact that the research was based upon material drawn from sources available only to one whose presence in Massachusetts must have been prolonged sufficiently for him to become familiar with the places of deposit of the archives, of the court records and of the files of the provincial newspapers. The title-page describes Mr. Duniway as a Californian professor, but the preface makes clear that this admirable research was prosecuted while the author was at Cambridge. It is evident that to examine the files of newspapers referred to, required that he should visit Boston, Worcester and New York, and repeated references in text and notes show that, in addition to an exhaustive examination of the published records of the colony, he carefully perused the manuscript records of the General Court in the days of the province and instigated a search in the bewildering chaos of the Massachusetts archives. Moreover, it is evident that the writer pressed his investigation still farther and caused a fruitful search to be made of the files and records of the Superior Court of Judicature at the Suffolk Court House and of the unpublished instructions to the royal governors, copies of which have been procured by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts for publication.

The development of the subject required that the contemporaneous state of opinion in England should be brought out and that the causes for the difference of progress on the two sides of the Atlantic should be explained. At the outset, in Massachusetts, it is for a while the right of "freedom of discussion" which comes under the author's consideration, a right which comprehends "freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press" (p. 2). The people who undertook the settlement of Massachusetts did not, he says (p. 16), conceive that there was any legal right of discussion. Therefore dissenters from the ecclesiastical policy of the colony were expelled by Endicott and at a later date Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were banished. The outcome of all this was "the banishment of the spirit of free inquiry" (p. 21).

The first formal act for restrictive censorship of the press in Massachusetts was passed in October 1662 (p. 41). An unsuccessful effort was made in 1649 to secure the passage of a similar act (p. 25), but although a number of incidents occurred between 1641 and 1662 involving the circulation of printed matter and touching upon other forms of public agitation, their only effect was to show the tendency of Massachusetts to place restrictions on the freedom of discussion. The attempt

of Sir Henry Vane in one case to relieve an author from censure was met with the answer "we held it our duty and believe we were called of God to proceed against him." Books of the Quakers were seized and burned at this time and the author concludes that prior to the establishment of the censorship, 1662, "there was no recognition of a general right of freedom of discussion or of a special right of freedom of the press." The Act of 1662 was repealed in 1663, but in 1665 a new licensing act was passed which apparently remained in force until the colony charter was vacated.

Under Dudley in the days of the president and council, control over the press was arbitrarily exercised and the royal instructions to Andros required him to maintain supervision over the printing of "books, pamphlets or other matters."

Under the *ad interim* government inaugurated after the overthrow of Andros, the governor and council assumed that they had the right to issue an order forbidding any person "to set forth anything in print without license first obtained." Following this came the organization of the government under the provincial charter, and in the instructions to the royal governors down to the year 1730 sections are to be found ordering a careful supervision over publications in the province. During this period there were spasmodic exercises of control over the press, but the interference on the part of the government diminished as time went on, while the number of publications which were issued without license steadily increased. In 1722, however, the General Court intervened and passed an order forbidding James Franklin to "print or publish the New England Courant, or any pamphlet or paper of the like nature, except it be first supervised by the Secretary of the Province."

The instructions to Belcher in 1730 did not contain the clause requiring him to maintain a censorship of the press. Up to that time licensed newspapers printed in the province had paraded the fact that they were "published by authority". Now they were forbidden to do so, and resort was had to criminal prosecutions for protection from improper or injurious publications. The review of the libel cases which arose in the days of the province is quite interesting, but the author confines himself to the consideration of criminal prosecutions. This compelled him to omit reference to the suit of Admiral Knowles against Dr. Douglass, which resulted in the suppression of the *Summary, Political and Historical*, etc., as originally published and the withdrawal from the market of such copies containing the libellous matter complained of as could be procured. The *Summary* is one of the few contemporary contributions made to our provincial history, and Mr. Duniway might have been forgiven if he had stretched the limits which he imposed upon himself and enlivened his pages with some of the doctor's picturesque language. (See *Publications of the Col. Soc. of Mass.*, III. 213, 240.)

In Bernard's day, the House asserted that the liberty of the press is a great bulwark of the liberty of the people and that it was their

duty "to defend and maintain it." Then came the period when military power dominated the situation and in Boston at least, pamphlets and newspapers opposed to the crown were arbitrarily suppressed.

The state constitution asserted that liberty of the press was essential to the security of freedom in the state and therefore ought not to be restrained. Unrestricted but undefined freedom of the press then became part of the organic law of Massachusetts. The author closes his exposition of the subject with a discussion of the law of libel in the state of Massachusetts from the adoption of the constitution to the present time.

An appendix is annexed to the volume containing copies of documents illustrative of the subject discussed. A second appendix has a valuable note on sources and a full list of the secondary authorities which are cited. A carefully prepared index closes the volume, which forms a valuable addition to the *Harvard Historical Studies* series in which it is published, and of which it forms the twelfth volume.

ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS.

*Quakerism and Politics: Essays.* By ISAAC SHARPLESS, LL.D.  
(Philadelphia: Ferris and Leach. 1905. Pp. 224.)

THIS modest volume comprises nine essays or addresses chiefly historical in character. The majority of these relate to features of early Pennsylvania history not usually emphasized, as the following enumeration of some of the titles will reveal: "A Government of Idealists", "The Friend in Politics", "A Colonial Peace Controversy", "How the Friends Freed their Slaves", "The Welsh Settlers of Haverford". Two treat of subsequent periods in the history of the state; the one entitled "The Causes of Pennsylvania's Ills" was first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* as a reply to an earlier article on "The Ills of Pennsylvania", which had attracted considerable attention, in part by reason of its attributing the political ill of the state to the non-militant habits impressed upon it by its Quaker founders; the other upon "The Improvement of Pennsylvania Politics" presents a picture of political depravity during the years immediately following the Revolution. The two remaining papers, treating of "The Friends' Meeting" and "The Basis of Quaker Morality", may be regarded as a presentation and justification of Quaker theory and practice. "As a whole", the author informs us, these essays "are intended to show that the foundation principles of the colony, on which it greatly prospered,—liberty, peace, justice to Indians and negroes, simplicity and fidelity in government—were logical outgrowths of the Quaker habit of mind and doctrine".

The papers relating to the early history of Pennsylvania, in the main, are non-controversial in tone and present a frank and truthful view of the part the Friends played in the politics of the colony. The author indicates how a great Quaker political machine was built up during the eighteenth century, and how effective it was in keeping control of the